

**THE CHARACTERISTIC OF BASE ATTACHED BY AFFIXES {-ION, -TION, -
ATION, -SION} IN OXFORD LEARNER'S POCKET DICTIONARY NEW
EDITION**



Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

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By:

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SCHOOL TEACHER AND TRAINING EDUCATION

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Article Publication

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Surakarta, 27th of July 2017

The writer



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THE CHARACTERISTIC OF BASE ATTACHED BY AFFIXES {-ION, -TION, -ATION, -SION} IN OXFORD LEARNER'S POCKET DICTIONARY NEW EDITION

Abstrak

Penelitian ilmiah ini menguraikan pelajaran morphology pada affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} pada kamus Oxford Learner's Pocket New Edition. Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk menjelaskan persamaan dan perbedaan diantara karakteristik base yang dilekati oleh affixes dan untuk mendeskripsikan kamus Oxford Learner's Pocket New Edition. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Tujuannya adalah karakteristik base yang dapat dilekati oleh affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in Oxford Learner's Pocket New Edition. Data dari penelitian adalah kata yang mengandung affixes{-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}. Sumber adalah kamus Oxford Learner's Pocket New Edition. Metode pengumpulan data adalah dokumentasi menggunakan cara membaca kamus Oxford Learner's Pocket New Edition, mencatat atau menggaris bawahi base dalam kamus dan menggolongkan karakteristik base yang dapat dilekati oleh affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}. Teknik menganalisa data adalah menganalisa untuk mengenal perubahan base baru, untuk menggolongkan formasi base baru, menggolongkan persamaan dan perbedaan diantara karakteristik base, dan untuk menggolongkan karakteristik base, dan menggambar kesimpulan. Berdasarkan pada analisis data, ditunjukan hasil base yang dilekati oleh affixes, dan persamaan dan perbedaan diantara karakteristik base dilekati oleh affixes, ada 304 dari affixes. Hasil menunjukan 4 affixes yang mempunyai karakteristik. Bahwa karakteristik base yang dilekati oleh 4 affixes adalah jumlah dari suku kata, kategori kata, dan huruf terakhir dari base.

Kata Kunci: Morphology, Affix, Kamus

Abstract

This research paper elaborates a morphological study of affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*. The objectives of research are to clarify the similarities and differences between the characteristic of base attached by affixes and to describe the characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The objects are characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*. The data of research is words containing affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}. The data sources is *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*. The method of collecting data is documentation

using the steps reading completely the *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*, noting or underlying the base in the dictionary and classifying the characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}. The technique of analyzing data is to identify the new derived base, to classifying the new base formation, classify the similarities and differences among the characteristic of base, and to classify characteristic of base, and drawing conclusion. Based on the data analysis, the results showed that the characteristic of base attached by affixes, and similarities and differences between the characteristic of base attached by affixes, there are 304 data of affixes. The result showed that the four affixes have there are characteristic. Those characteristic of base attached by four affixes is number of syllables, lexical category, and final letter of base.

Keywords: Morphology, Affixes, Dictionary

1. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. Matthews (1991:3) states that, "Morphology is the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the 'form of words' in different uses and contraction". In other words, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the word's meaning. In linguistics, "if an affix changes the part of speech of the base and may have an irregular meaning, it is derivational" (Bauer, 1988:12). This change is usually called morphological processes.

A dictionary is one of the books that explain the meaning of words in many languages. It functions to help people to recognize the new words. Besides, a dictionary also contains informative words, various features, and vocabularies that are arranged based on alphabetical order from the first letter of a word. The dictionary usually differs from each other in both the quality of word and meaning. In general, interesting dictionary typically publishes bilingual language completed with the example of using the word in a sentence. Then, in this study the writer uses *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition* to collect and analyze the data. The writer is going to analyze characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} found in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*.

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems: (1) What are the similarities and differences between the characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*? (2) What are the characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*?

The objective of the study are: (1) To clarify the similarities and differences between the characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*. (2) To describe the characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*.

“Base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The affixes are attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base” (Katamba, 1993:45).

According to Katamba (1993:44), “An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as root or stem or base”. It means that, these morphemes have to join with other morpheme in order to have a meaning. Then, a root can be added by affixes directly. Bauer (1988:12) states, “Affixes are bound morphemes which attached to roots to produce word-forms”. Based on the definition above, it is impossible that only affixes like -s, -ed, or -al can stand on its own in a certain word. By adding an affixes into another morpheme (to a root, base, or stem) they will change the meaning / grammatical function of the word in some ways.

The other type of word formation is conversion. O’Grady (1997) in Srijono (2006:55), states that “Conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category”. This type can occur without any change of form and often considered to be a derivation because it changes the meaning and category. According to Frank (1972:15), only noun, verbs, adjective, and adverb have derivational forms. These form may express some degree of lexical meaning, or they may be little more than part of speech indicators. Derivational forms of noun can distinguish one part of speech from another.

Another study about morphology is morphophonemic. According to Matthews (1991:146), morphophonemic is a branch of linguistics, which is transitional between morphology and phonology. In morphophonemic processes, when morphemes combine, they influence each other's sound structure resulting in different variant pronunciations for the same morpheme.

Katamba (1994:61) states that, "Many complex words that contain multiple affixes have internal structure. When a base that contains one or more affixes is used as an input to a process that attaches more affixes, certain morphemes go more closely together than others and form of sub grouping." In other word, the morpheme may have multiple affixes by following more than one suffix with different meaning.

A lexical category is a linguistic category of a word, which is usually defined by the syntactic or morphological performance of the lexicon of a language. Lexical category is also known as part of speech, word class, grammatical category, and grammatical class. There are some parts of category; they are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In doing this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. The objects of research is characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*. The data is words containing affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}. The data sources are *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*. The method of collecting data is documentation using the steps reading completely the *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition*, noting or underlying the base in the dictionary and classifying the characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}. The data is analyzed to identify the new derived base, to classifying the new base formation, classify the similarities and differences characteristic of base, and to classify characteristic of base, and drawing conclusion. She takes qualitative research because the writer intends to identify the similarities and differences of characteristic base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} and explain the characteristic of base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

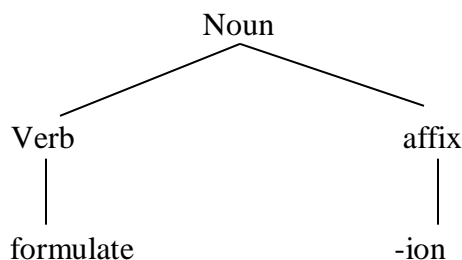
The researcher finds 304 data of characteristic base attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition. There are 264 or 78,56% data of affix -ion, 3 or 0,90% data of affix -tion, 35 or 18,83% data of affix -ation, and 2 or 0,60% data of affix -sion.

3.1 The similarities of the base characteristic attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition

The bases attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} have the similarities in the category. When the word categories such as verb and adjective is attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} the grammatical category changes into noun category. It is called derivational affixes noun forming

3.1.1 Derived category from verb

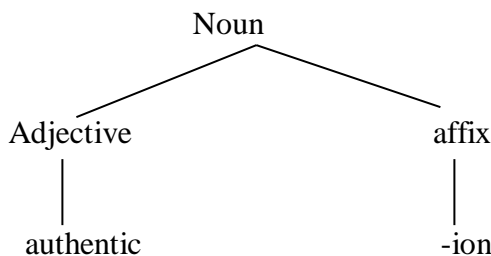
Formulate - formulation



From the tree diagrams above, it can be analyzed that a noun “**formulation**” is formed by the base “**formulate**” and the bound morpheme “**-ion**”. The category of “**formulate**” is a verb, while “**-ion**” is affix and consists of three syllables. The attachment of affix “**-ion**” in the base “**formulate**” can change the grammatical category from verb into noun. It is called derivational affixes.

3.1.2 Derived category from adjective

authentication

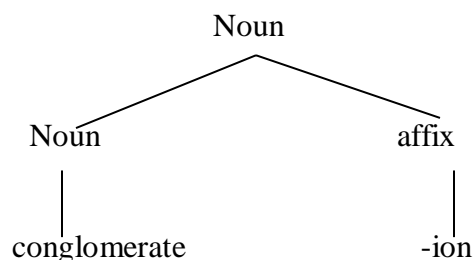


Based on the tree diagram above, the word “**authentication**” is formed from the base

adjective “**authentic**” and the bound morpheme affix “**-ation**” and the base “**authentic**” consists of four syllables. Both morphemes can change the grammatical category from adjective into noun when they are joined. This change is usually called derivational affixes.

3.1.3 Derived category from base “noun”

Conglomerate - conglomeration

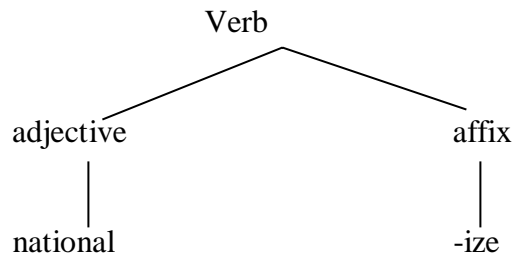


The word “**conglomeration**” is formed from the base “**conglomerate**” and the bound morpheme “**-ion**”. The category of “**conglomerate**” is noun while “**-ion**” is affix. The final letter of base “**conglomerate**” is vowel [-e] and consists of four syllables.

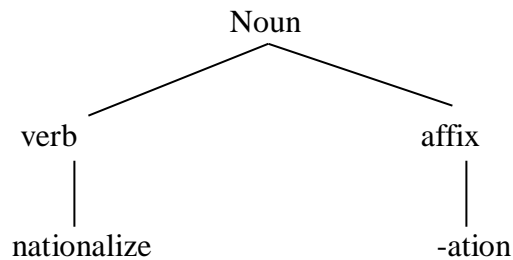
3.2 The differences of the base characteristic attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation -sion} in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary New Edition*

After analyzing the data, the researcher finds the specific differences of the base characteristic attached by affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary New Edition. The differences are related to the characteristics of each affixes. The base attached with more affixes changes into multiple affixations. The analysis of the derivational affixes that represent multiple affixations is as follows:

Nationalize - nationalization



(i)



(ii)

The first diagram, the base “**nationalize**” is formed from the base “**national**” and the bound morpheme “**-ize**”. Then, the category of base “**national**” is a noun while morpheme “**-ize**” is affix. In the base “**nationalize**”, the derivational affix is happening, because the grammatical category is changing when these morphemes are joined. The noun category is changed into verb category in a base “**nationalize**”.

However, in the second diagram the base “**nationalize**” has changed to be “**nationalization**”. It is also derivational affixes because there is a change from verb category into noun category. “**Nationalization**” is formed from the base verb “**nationalize**” and the bound morpheme affix “**-ation**”. In this case, the word “**nationalization**” belongs to multiple affixations because followed by more than one affix. The base “**nationalize**” consists of four syllables. Then, the affix of “**-ize**” in a base “**nationalize**” must be followed by affix “**-ation**” to make noun “**nationalization**”.

3.3 The Characteristic of Base Attached by Affixes {-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary New Edition

3.3.1 The final letter of verb with consonant [t]

Intercept – interception

The word “**interception**” is formed from the base “**intercept**” and bound morpheme affix “**-ion**”. The category of “**intercept**” is a verb, while “**-ion**” is affix. When these morphemes, “**intercept**” and “**-ion**” are joined, they will change the grammatical category from verb to noun. This change is called derivational affix. The base “**intercept**” consists of three syllables and has a final letter consonant [t].

The other data of base attached by affix-ion, verb with final letter [t] are in the following words.

- 1) Action (n): Act (v) + (-ion)
- 2) Faction (n): Fact (v) + (-ion)
- 3) Correction (n): Correct (v) + (-ion)
- 4) Contraction (n): Contract (v) + (-ion)
- 5) Convention (n): Convent (v) + (-ion)
- 6) Distraction (n): Distract (v) + (-ion)
- 7) Edition (n): Edit (v) + (-ion)
- 8) Injection (n): Inject (v) + (-ion)
- 9) Intersection (n): Intersect (v) + (-ion)
- 10) Recollection (n): Recollect (v) + (- ion)

3.3.2 The remove final letter of noun with vowel [e]

Institute – institution

The analysis of a noun “**institution**” is formed by the base “**institute**” and the bound morpheme “**-ion**”. The category of “**institute**” is a verb, while “**-ion**” is affix. The attachment of affix “**-ion**” in the base “**institute**” do not change the grammatical

category, because the word is noun into noun. The final letter of base “**institute**” is vowel [e] and consists of three syllables, so the affix of a noun “**institution**” begins with a vowel “**-ion**”.

The other data of base attached by affix–ion, verb with remove a final vowel [e] are in the following words.

- 1) Composition (n): Composite (n) + (-ion)
- 2) Confederation (n): Confederate (n) + (-ion)
- 3) Conversion (n): Converse (n) + (-ion)
- 4) Conglomeration (n): Conglomerate (n) + (-ion)
- 5) Expansion (n): Expanse (n) + (-ion)
- 6) Immigration (n): Immigrate (n) + (- ion)

3.3.3 The remove final letter of verb with vowel [e]

Appreciate - appreciation

The word “**appreciation**” consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “**-ion**” and the base “**appreciate**”. The category of base “**appreciate**” is noun, while “**-ion**” is affix. The attachment of affix “**-ion**” in the base “**appreciate**” does not change the grammatical category, because noun into noun. The final letter of base “**appreciate**” is vowel [e] and consists of four syllables. Therefore, the base “**appreciate**” attached the affix “**-ion**” in order to make a noun “**appreciation**”.

The other data of characteristic base can be attached by affix –ion with verb remove a final vowel [e] are in the following words.

- 1) Vibration (n): Vibrate (v) + (-ion)
- 2) Promotion (n): Promote (v) + (-ion)
- 3) Animation (n): Animate (v) + (-ion)
- 4) Complication (n): Complicate (v) + (-ion)
- 5) Generation (n): Generate (v) + (-ion)
- 6) Constitution (n): Constitute (v) + (- ion)

- 7) Operation (n): Operate (v) + (-ion)
- 8) Evaporation (n): Evaporate (v) + (-ion)
- 9) Emancipation (n): Emancipate (v) + (-ion)
- 10) Translation (n): Translate (v) + (-ion)

3.3.4 The final letter of noun with consonant [s]

Access - accession

The word “**accession**” consists of two morphemes. They are base “**access**” and bound morpheme “**-ion**”. Base of “**access**” belongs to noun category, while base “**-ion**” is affix. Then, “**access**” and “**-ion**” are derivational affixes when they are joined because the noun category does not change the grammatical category because there is no change between noun. The final letter of base “**access**” is double consonant [s] and consists of two syllable, so the noun “**accession**” is begins with a vowel affix “**-ion**”.

3.3.5 The final letter of verb with consonant [s]

Discuss – discussion

It can be analyzed that a noun “**discussion**” is formed by the base “**discuss**” and the bound morpheme “**-ion**”. The category of “**discuss**” is a verb, while “**-ion**” is affix. The attachment of affix “**-ion**” in the base “**discuss**” can change the grammatical category from the verb into noun. It is called derivational affixes. The final letter of base “**discuss**” is double consonant [s] and consists of two syllables,

The other data of characteristic base can be attached by affix –ion with verb final consonant [s] are in the following words.

- 1) Mission (n): miss (v) + (-ion)
- 2) Concussion (n): Concuss (v) + (-ion)
- 3) Obsession (n): Obsess (v) + (-ion)
- 4) Possession (n): Possess (v) + (-ion)

3.3.6 The final letter of noun with consonant [p]

Champ - champion

The noun “**champion**” is formed by the noun base “**champ**” and bound morpheme affix “**-ion**”. The attachment of affix “**-ion**” does not change the grammatical category because there is no change between noun “**champ**” into noun “**champion**”. The final letter of base “**champ**” is consonant [p] and consists of one syllable, so the affix beginning with a vowel “**-ion**”.

3.3.7 The remove a final letter of adjective with vowel [e]

Desperate – desperation

The word “**desperation**” consists of two morphemes. They are base “**desperate**” and bound morpheme “**-ion**”. The base “**desperate**” belongs to adjective while “**-ion**” is affix. When these morphemes, “**desperate**” and “**-ion**” are joined, they will change the grammatical category from adjective to noun. This change is called derivational affix. The base “**desperate**” consists of three syllables and has a final letter vowel [e]. Therefore, before a noun affix beginning with a vowel “**-ion**”.

The other data of characteristic base can be attached by affix –ion with verb remove a final vowel [e] are in the following words.

- 1) alternation (n): alternate (adj) + (-ion)
- 2) appropriation (n): appropriate (adj) + (-ion)
- 3) aversion (n): averse (adj) + (-ion)
- 4) consideration (n): considerate (adj) + (-ion)
- 5) contrition (n): contrite (adj) + (-ion)
- 6) convolution (n): convolute (adj) + (-ion)
- 7) definition (n): definite (adj) + (-ion)

3.4 Characteristic of base attached by affix –tion found in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary New Edition*

3.4.1 The final letter of verb with consonant [e]

Introduce - introduction

The word “**introduction**” is formed from the base verb “**introduce**” and the bound morpheme affix “**-tion**”. Both morphemes can change the grammatical category from verb into noun when they are joined. This change is usually called derivational affixes. The base “**introduce**” itself has remove ending letter with vowel [e]. Then, it consists of three syllables that the attachment of affix “**-tion**” is able to make a noun “**introduction**”..

Based on the analysis above, the characteristic of base attached by affix –tion in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary New Edition* can be seen in the table 2.

3.5 Characteristic of base attached by affix –ation in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary New Edition*

3.5.1 The final letter of adjective with consonant [c]

Authentic– authentication

The word “**authentication**” is formed from the base “**authentic**” and the bound morpheme affix “**-ation**”. The category of “**authentic**” is an adjective while “**-ation**” is affix. Then, these morphemes, “**authentic**” and “**-ation**” will change the grammatical category from the adjective into noun when they are joined. It is called derivational affix. The final letter of base “**authentic**” is consonant [c]. Then, the base “**authentic**” consists of four syllables. Therefore, before a noun “**authentication**” the affix begins with a vowel “**-ation**”.

3.5.2 The final letter of verb with consonant [e]

Combine - combination

Combination consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “**-ation**” and the base “**combine**”. The category of base “**combine**” is verb, while “**-ation**” is affix. The attachment of affix “**-ation**” in the base “**combine**” will change the grammatical category from verb into noun. This is called derivational affixes. The remove a final letter of base “**combine**” is vowel [e] and consists of two syllables. Therefore, the base “**combine**” attached by affix “**-ation**” in order to make a noun “**combination**”.

The other data of characteristic base can be attached by affix –ation with verb remove a final vowel [e] are in the following words.

- 1) Accusation (n): Accuse (v) + (-ation)
- 2) Conversation (n): Converse (v) + (-ation)
- 3) Exploration (n): Explore (v) + (-ation)
- 4) Improvisation (n): Improvise (v) + (-ation)
- 5) Inflammation (n): Inflame (v) + (-ation)
- 6) Authorization (n): Authorize (v) + (-ation)
- 7) Centralization (n): Centralize (v) + (-ation)
- 8) Victimization (n): Victimize (v) + (-ation)
- 9) Civilization (n): Civilize (v) + (-ation)
- 10) Modernization (n): Modernize (v) + (-ation)

3.5.3 The final letter of verb with consonant [t]

Transport - transportation

The word “**transportation**” consists of two morphemes. They are base “**transport**” and bound morpheme “**-ation**”. Base “**transport**” belongs to verb category, while morpheme “**-ation**” is affix. Then, these morphemes are derivational affixes when they are joined because the affix changes the grammatical category from verb into noun.

The final letter of base “**transport**” is consonant[t] and consists of two syllables. Thus the noun “**transportation**” begins with a vowel affix “**-ation**”.

The other data of characteristic base can be attached by affix –ation with verb final consonant [t] are in the following words.

- 1) Plantation(n): Plant(v) + (-ation)
- 2) Limitation(n): Limit(v) + (-ation)
- 3) Affectation(n): Affect(v) + (-ation)
- 4) Confrontation(n): Confront(v) + (-ation)
- 5) Exploitation(n): Exploit(v) + (-ation)
- 6) Implementation (n):Implement (v) + (-ation)
- 7) Interpretation (n): Interpret (v) + (-ation)
- 8) Manifestation (n): Manifest (v) + (-ation)
- 9) Orientation (n): Orient (v) + (-ation)
- 10) Representation (n): Represent (v) + (-ation)
- 11) Misrepresentation (n): Misrepresent (v) + (-ation)

3.5.4 The remove a final letter of verb with consonant [t]

Indict - Indication

The word “**Indication**” is formed from the base “**indict**” and bound morpheme affix “**-ation**”. The category of “**indict**” is a verb, while “**-ation**” is affix. When these base “**indict**” and “**-ation**” are joined, they will be changed the grammatical category from verb to noun. This change is called derivational affix. The base verb “**indict**” consists of two syllables and has remove a final letter consonant [t]. Therefore, before a noun “**indication**” the affix begins with a vowel “**-ation**”.

3.5.5 The final letter of verb with consonant [m]

Transform - transformation

It can be analyzed that the word “**transformation**” is formed from base “**transform**” and bound morpheme “**-ation**”. Then, the category of base “**transform**” is

verb and “**-ation**” is affix. When they are joined, they will change the grammatical category from verb into noun. It is called derivational affixes. The final letter of base “**transform**” is consonant [m] and consists of two syllables, so the affix begins with a vowel “**-ation**”.

3.6 Characteristic of base can be attached by affix –sion found in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary New Edition*

Apprehend – apprehension

The word “**apprehension**” is formed from the base “**apprehend**” and bound morpheme affix “**-sion**”. The category of “**apprehend**” is a verb, while “**-sion**” is affix. When these morphemes, “**apprehend**” and “**-sion**” are joined, they will change the grammatical category from verb to noun. This change is called derivational affix. The base “**apprehend**” consists of three syllables and has remove a final letter consonant [d]. Therefore, before a noun affix beginning with a vowel “**-ion**”.

Based on the analysis above, the characteristic of base attached by affixes { -ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary New Edition* can be seen in the table 1.

Table 1. The Characteristic of Base Attached by Affixes { -ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}

No	The Characteristic of Base Attached by Affixes { -ion, -tion, -ation, -sion}
1	The number of syllables
2	The lexical category
3	The final letter of base

4. SUGGESTION

After drawing the conclusions of characteristic base attached by affixes { -ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary New Edition*, the writer gives some suggestions as follows: for the reader, they will not get confuse and will understand the

similarities, differences, and the characteristics of base attached by affixes{-ion, -tion, -ation, -sion} so it's possible to the next researcher who are interested to analyze with the same topic in different aspects, like another affix in different data.

This research is far from being perfect because of the writer's limited knowledge and understanding on the morphology. The writer hopes that there will be other researcher to complete this study.

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